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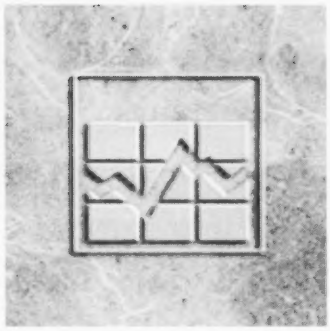
Data Quality for the 2006 Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID)



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Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

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1. Introduction

The Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) is a longitudinal survey initiated to produce estimates from 1993 onwards. The survey was designed to measure changes in the economic well-being of Canadians as well as the factors affecting these changes. The target population consists of all persons living in Canada with the following exclusions: persons living in Yukon, the Northwest Territories, and Nunavut, persons living on Reserves, persons living in institutions, and military personnel living in barracks.

The SLID sample is comprised of two panels. Each panel remains in the survey for six consecutive years and a new panel is rotated in every three years. In January following the reference year, SLID sample households are interviewed by telephone. Demographic information is collected for every person in the household while income, education and labour data are collected for every person in the household 16 years or older.

Before reference year 2004, respondents could be contacted for a January interview and a May interview. The May interview was to collect income data for respondents who did not agree to give us permission to link to the income tax records. From 2004 onwards, however, we dropped the May interview to save on collection costs. If a respondent declines to grant permission to link to the T1 tax file, we ask them the income questions in January.

Although originally designed as a longitudinal survey, SLID has always maintained the capability of producing cross-sectional estimates. This cross-sectional aspect took on new importance with the cancellation of the Survey of Consumer Finance after the 1997 reference year. At this time SLID became the primary source of cross-sectional household and family income data.

All persons who are members of selected SLID households in the beginning of the first year of a panel's existence are longitudinal sample persons for SLID. As such, it is these individuals that are followed longitudinally. Any (non-longitudinal) person living in a household with a longitudinal person is referred to as a cohabitant. Cohabitants living with cross-sectionally eligible longitudinal persons will also be part of the cross-sectional sample.

For more information about survey concepts, definitions and design please refer to Statistics Canada publication: "*Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics - A survey overview*", http://www.statcan.ca:8096/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=75F0011X

Sample surveys are subject to errors. As with all surveys conducted at Statistics Canada, considerable time and effort is taken to control such errors at every stage of the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics. Nonetheless errors do occur. It is the policy at Statistics Canada to furnish users with measures of data quality so that the user can interpret the data properly. This report summarizes these quality measures for SLID.

2. Sample composition/attrition

As mentioned, although originally designed as a longitudinal survey, one can also produce cross-sectional estimates from SLID data. Every non-longitudinal person living with a longitudinal respondent becomes part of the cross-sectional sample and is called a cohabitant. Table 2.1 and 2.2 show the composition of the SLID sample by province and by census metropolitan area (CMA) respectively, in terms of longitudinal sample persons who respond, longitudinal responding persons who are cross-sectionally ineligible (e.g. deceased or institutionalized persons and those who have moved outside of Canada) and responding cohabitants.

The cross-sectional SLID sample coverage is maintained through the addition of cohabitants each year. The one exception is immigrants who arrive after the beginning of a panel and before the start of the next one and move into their own households, this introduces a small amount of under coverage. The longitudinal sample, however, is subject to attrition. Attrition is the gradual loss of respondents each year through the life of the panel. Table 2.3 shows the respondent status for persons originally selected as longitudinal respondents. In table 2.3 the responding longitudinal sample size is comprised of the in-scope respondents, the individuals who have moved to Yukon, North-West Territories or Nunavut, the individuals who have moved outside Canada, the institutionalized individuals and the deceased individuals.

Table 2.1 Sample composition of SLID persons by province, reference year 2006

	Longitudinal sample size		Longitudinal sample ineligible cross-sectionally[1]		Cohabitants		Cross-sectional sample size	
Province	**Panel 4**	**Panel 5**	**Panel 4**	**Panel 5**	**Panel 4**	**Panel 5**	**Panel 4**	**Panel 5**
Newfoundland	1,269	1,507	81	23	168	156	1,356	1,640
Prince Edward Island	850	937	46	15	140	111	944	1,033
Nova Scotia	2,025	2,019	126	48	342	228	2,241	2,199
New Brunswick	1,736	1,951	101	35	320	191	1,955	2,107
Quebec	5,703	6,207	333	119	1,129	685	6,499	6,773
Ontario	8,736	9,771	500	276	1,470	946	9,706	10,441
Manitoba	2,117	2,334	133	66	374	205	2,358	2,473
Saskatchewan	2,122	2,504	147	68	364	261	2,339	2,697
Alberta	2,570	3,494	117	71	567	482	3,020	3,905
British Columbia	2,784	3,146	150	76	513	321	3,147	3,391
Not in a province	339	259	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**30,251**	**34,129**	**1,734**	**797**	**5,387**	**3586**	**33,565**	**36,659**

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. This includes individuals who are deceased, institutionalized and those who have moved outside the country.

Table 2.2 Sample composition in SLID by CMA, reference year 2006

Census Metropolitan Area	Longitudinal sample size		Number of Cohabitants		Cross-sectional sample size	
	Panel 4	Panel 5	Panel 4	Panel 5	Panel 4	Panel 5
Halifax	430	609	86	78	516	687
Quebec City	402	448	135	68	537	516
Montréal	1,158	1,263	254	188	1,412	1,451
Ottawa - Gatineau	789	863	175	93	964	956
Toronto	1,433	1,730	280	191	1,713	1,921
Hamilton	374	434	66	36	440	470
St. Catharines - Niagara	424	416	80	44	504	460
Kitchener	418	482	69	66	487	548
London	395	523	78	65	473	588
Windsor	277	377	51	20	328	397
Winnipeg	940	1,186	207	118	1,147	1,304
Calgary	571	754	144	117	715	871
Edmonton	571	1,059	131	144	702	1,203
Vancouver	949	1,079	168	108	1,117	1,187
Victoria	260	310	54	36	314	346
Other CMA or CA	10,228	11,620	1,957	1,321	12,185	12,941
Do not live in a CMA	8,559	9,920	1,452	893	10,011	10,813
Not available[1]	2,073	1,056	0	0	0	0
Total	**30,251**	**34,129**	**5,387**	**3,586**	**33,565**	**36,659**

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero.

1. This information is only available for those individuals who are cross-sectionally eligible

Table 2.3 Status of longitudinal persons, reference year 2006

Longitudinal Status	Panel 4	Panel 5
In scope (respondents)	28,178	33,073
In scope (nonrespondents)	2,866	7,832
Moved to Yukon, NWT, Nunavut	8	10
Moved outside Canada	328	247
Institutionalized	560	288
Deceased	1,177	511
Removed from sample[1]	9,078	354
Duplicate person/error[2]	37	15
Total	**42,232**	**42,330**

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. Respondents are removed from the sample for one of two reasons. If entire households have refused for two consecutive cycles they are said to be hard refusals and no further attempts are made to enumerate these households. Similarly, if, after two years, we cannot successfully trace households, we no longer pursue them.
2. Respondents who were erroneously included in the household in the beginning of the first year of a panel's existence.

3. Sampling errors

Sampling errors occur because inferences about the survey population are based on data from a sample of that population rather than the entire population. The sample design, the variability of the characteristic being measured, and the sample size will all contribute to the magnitude of the sampling error.

The standard error is a common measure of sampling error. The standard error measures the degree of variation introduced in estimates by selecting one particular sample rather than another of the same size and design. Another widely used measure of the sampling error is the coefficient of variation (CV), which is the estimated standard error expressed as a percentage of the estimate.

In SLID, the bootstrap approach is used for the calculation of standard errors. This is a resampling method of variance estimation, often used when dealing with estimates from a complex sample design. Table 3.1 shows CV levels at the provincial and national level for a sample of key SLID estimates.

Table 3.1 National and provincial coefficients of variation (%), 2006

Variable (at the family level unless otherwise stated)	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
Median total income	2.7	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.2	1.3	2.2	0.6
Median market income	2.6	3.6	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.1	0.9
Median wages and salaries	2.9	3.7	3.2	2.4	2.2	1.4	2.3	2.8	1.5	2.3	0.6
Median EI benefits	5.4	6.2	9.0	6.7	4.6	4.6	9.9	11.5	12.1	8.8	2.7
Median social assistance	11.1	15.5	7.2	6.8	5.0	3.6	16.3	16.9	7.9	14.7	4.1
Median other income	25.0	23.8	19.6	9.8	8.9	7.0	16.0	15.7	10.1	10.2	4.6
Number under LICO after tax	10.0	15.6	11.4	10.8	6.3	6.6	9.7	6.4	5.4	6.8	3.0
Counts of employed people	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.6

4. Coverage errors

To produce good survey estimates, it is necessary that a survey sample adequately represent the survey population. To ensure proper coverage, SLID weights are adjusted using census population projections as control totals. The slippage rate is a measure of the percentage difference between these census projections and the survey estimate using weights prior to the application of this slippage related adjustment. More precisely, slippage is computed as

$$slippage_c = \frac{\left(CP_c - \sum_{k \in S_c} w_{kc}\right)}{CP_c} * 100$$

where Class C is the group or class for which we want to calculate slippage rates. For example at a detailed level the groups are based on province, sex and age group.
CP_C is the census population projection for class C
w_{kc} is the survey weight for k_{th} responding unit in class C
S_C is the set of responding sample households in class C

Slippage rates for household surveys are generally positive because of frame under coverage. Figure 4.1 shows slippage rates at the person level by panel. At lower geographic levels, the slippage rate varies more. Table 4.1 shows the person level slippage rates by province. We also computed slippage rates at the household level (Table 4.2). For household slippage rates for previous reference years, see Figure 4.2.

Figure 4.1 Person-level slippage rate (%)

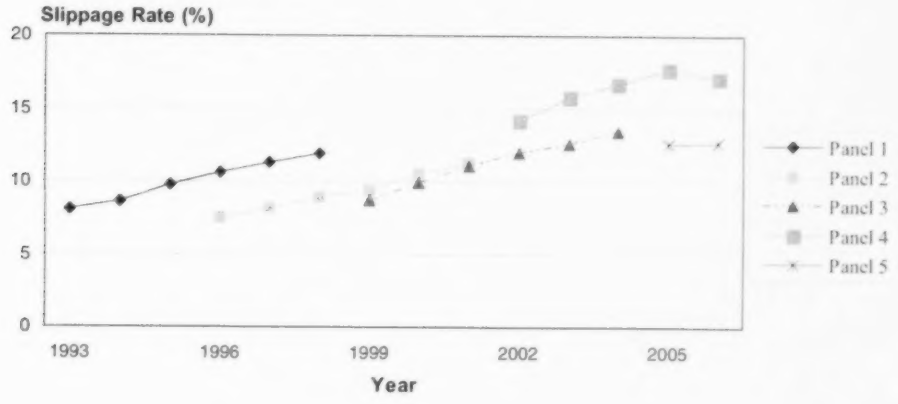


Table 4.1 National and provincial Person-level slippage rates by panel for 2006

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada
						%					
Panel 4	14.4	3.8	9.7	9.3	13.2	19.3	14.7	15.7	17.9	21.7	17.1
Panel 5	3.0	2.9	6.4	2.3	4.7	17.6	5.6	1.6	16.6	15.2	12.2

Figure 4.2 Household slippage rate (%)

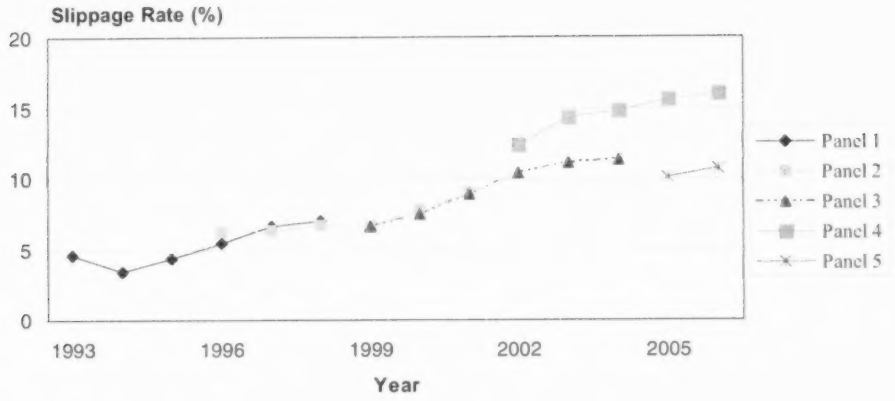


Table 4.2 Household level slippage rates by province and household size (%)

	Panel 4 Household Size				Panel 5 Household Size			
Province	**1**	**2**	**3 or more**	**All**	**1**	**2**	**3 or more**	**All**
Newfoundland	18.9	11.2	9.1	12.1	2.9	2.0	-2.6	0.4
Prince Edward Island	7.7	1.7	-0.6	2.3	12.4	-0.3	-2.2	2.1
Nova Scotia	-0.1	7.8	10.2	6.5	4.4	10.3	0.4	5.2
New Brunswick	-1.5	14.8	5.1	7.2	8.2	2.0	-3.5	1.6
Quebec	17.6	16.0	11.3	15.0	9.0	6.4	3.4	6.3
Ontario	18.0	15.2	19.5	17.7	9.7	17.7	16.9	15.4
Manitoba	19.9	8.0	16.8	14.8	-14.8	4.3	7.6	-0.3
Saskatchewan	-9.5	19.7	18.7	10.8	-4.9	-4.4	4.1	-1.5
Alberta	-6.8	11.5	26.9	13.4	-1.5	23.6	18.3	15.0
British Columbia	22.2	21.6	20.9	21.5	5.7	16.6	15.5	13.0
Canada	**14.5**	**15.4**	**17.7**	**16.0**	**6.3**	**12.9**	**11.9**	**10.7**

5. Response rates

Since SLID has taken on the role of both a longitudinal and a cross-sectional survey, respective response rates are calculated. Cross-sectional response rates are calculated both at the person level and at the household level. Since sample persons have the option of giving tax permission thereby avoiding the income questions, it is possible to have complete data for income with no actual contact made during the reference year. Because of this the definition of a non-respondent is not straightforward.

If all persons in a household are non-respondent to both labour and income questions, then these persons (and households) are non-respondent.

With respect to those persons in households which are non-responsive to the labour questions but for whom we have tax data, it is determined whether the person is in the same household as the previous year (as of December 31). If the household is different this means the respondent has split from the original household. Since we have no information at all on the household composition of the new household, such persons are defined to be non-respondent.

Persons in households which are non-responsive to the labour questions but for whom we have income data and for whom the household has not changed since the previous year, are considered non-respondents if the household was a non-responding household to the labour questions the previous January. Since updates to household composition are collected with the labour questions, this means that the household composition has not been updated for 2 consecutive years. Persons in households that have been non-respondent to labour questions in 2 consecutive January collections are therefore considered to be non-respondents to SLID.

Figure 5.1 shows the cross-sectional person response rates to SLID throughout the years of the survey. The person level response rates are calculated by dividing the number of cross-sectionally eligible respondents to the labour and/or income questions by the total number of cross-sectionally eligible people. An assumption is made that non-respondents are still in the target population unless there is evidence to the contrary. As a result this may somewhat underestimate response rates.

A household is considered a respondent household if at least one person in that household is considered a respondent. Household response rates are calculated by dividing the number of cross-sectionally eligible responding households by the total number of cross-sectionally eligible households. Once again an assumption is made; non-responding households are assumed to be still in the target population unless there is evidence to the contrary. As a result this may somewhat underestimate response rates.

Nonresponse can potentially introduce a bias in the data. A bias is created if characteristics of respondents differ from those of nonrespondents and this difference has an impact on the variable being studied. It is difficult to determine whether nonresponse is introducing bias, because there is a limited amount of information for nonrespondents. Figure 5.2 shows the household response rates by region.

Figure 5.1 Cross-sectional person-level response rate (%)

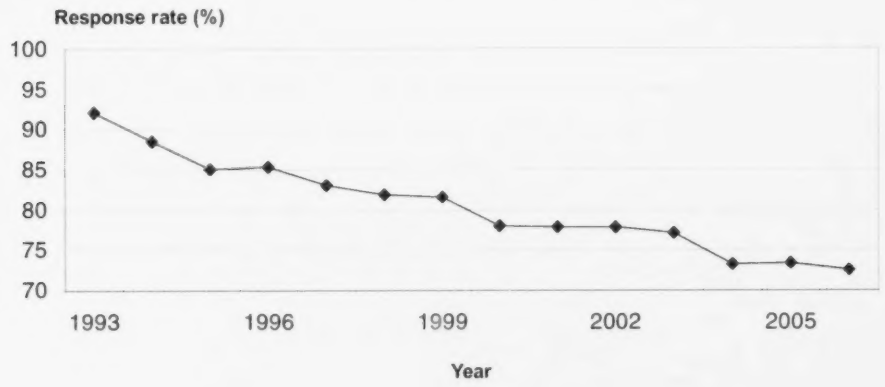


Table 5.1 shows the person response rates by phase. 'Respondent to labour questions' and 'Respondent to income questions' are the percentages of those who responded to only the labour or income sets of questions respectively whereas the 'Respondent to both sets' is the percentage of all those who responded in full or in part to both sets of questions.

Due to the conceptual difficulty in defining a longitudinal household, only person level longitudinal response rates are calculated. Table 5.2 shows person level longitudinal response rates by panel. These rates are calculated by dividing the number of longitudinal respondents by the original number of longitudinal persons selected in that panel.

Figure 5.3 shows the longitudinal non-response rates each year by age group. 'Young' are people at least 16 years of age but less than thirty, 'Mid-aged' are people thirty years of age or older but less than sixty years of age and 'Senior' are people at least sixty years of age.

Figure 5.2 Cross-sectional household response rate (%) by region

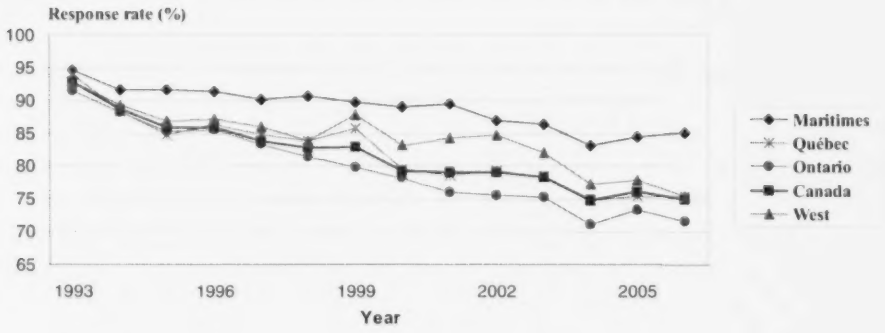


Table 5.1 Cross-sectional person response rates by phase[1] (%)

Year	Response to both Labour and Income	Response to Labour Only	Response to Income Only	Non-response
1993	75.6	10.3	6.2	7.9
1994	75.1	10.5	2.8	11.6
1995	71.7	10.0	3.3	14.9
1996	71.6	10.8	2.9	14.6
1997	68.9	12.2	2.2	16.7
1998	68.8	10.4	2.6	18.2
1999	65.5	13.6	2.5	18.5
2000	56.1	17.3	4.6	22.0
2001	63.3	10.4	4.1	22.2
2002	61.6	10.8	5.4	22.2
2003	63.9	7.9	5.4	22.9
2004	62.3	5.8	5.1	26.8
2005	62.1	8.3	2.9	26.7
2006	59.3	7.2	6.0	27.5

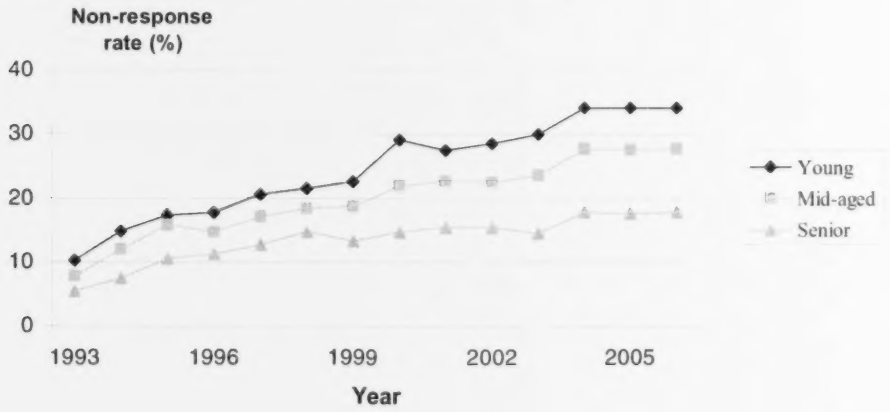
1. From 2004 onwards, we combined the labour and income interviews into a January interview

Table 5.2 Longitudinal person-level (all ages) response rates by panel (%)

	Wave of Panel					
Panel (and year panel began)	1	2	3	4	5	6
Panel 1 (started in 1993)	93.3	89.6	86.5	83.9	82.6	81.5
Panel 2 (started in 1996)	89.5	86.8	85.2	82.7	78.5	77.4
Panel 3 (started in 1999)	83.9	83.0	83.0	79.6	76.4	73.7
Panel 4 (started in 2002)	81.2	83.2	78.3	75.0	71.6	...
Panel 5 (started in 2005)	78.8	80.6	...	...	...	...

... not applicable

Figure 5.3 Longitudinal non-response rate by age group



6. Tax permission rates[1]

Prior to reference year 2004, there were two interviews every year: in January the interview was about activities such as working, going to school, looking for work or retirement. The second interview in May was about income, but wasn't necessary if the respondent gave Statistics Canada permission to obtain the required data from tax records. The tax source should provide consistent data of high quality and so a high permission rate should ensure good quality survey income estimates. The respondent was asked for this permission at the end of the January interview. If permission was not given, the respondent was contacted again in May. At this time the respondent was once again asked if he/she would prefer to give permission to access tax records. If permission was not provided, the interview proceeded. Starting in reference year 2004, permission was asked only once, in January. If it was not provided, the interview continued immediately with the income questions.

Figure 6.1 shows permission rates by panel over the years for the survey. The option to give tax permission was given for the first time in the May collection for the 1994 reference year. Prior to this, all income data were collected through interview. Percentages in figure 6.1 are based on the number of respondents over the age of 15 who are cross-sectionally eligible. Permission from the respondent is obtained once and for the entire panel life duration. Therefore, the cumulative effect of the permission rate may hide the effort deployed yearly at collection stage to obtained permission from the new respondents.

Figure 6.1: Annual Permission Rate by Panel

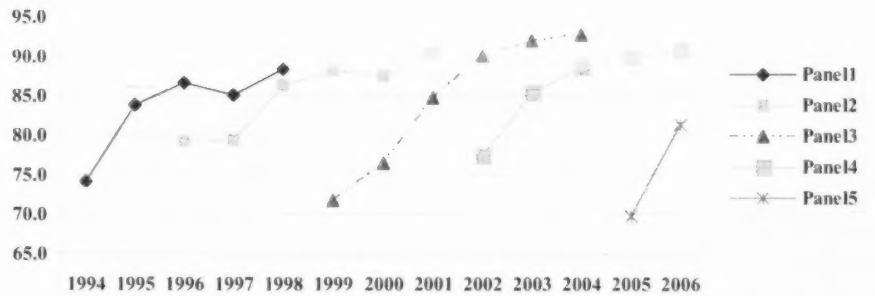
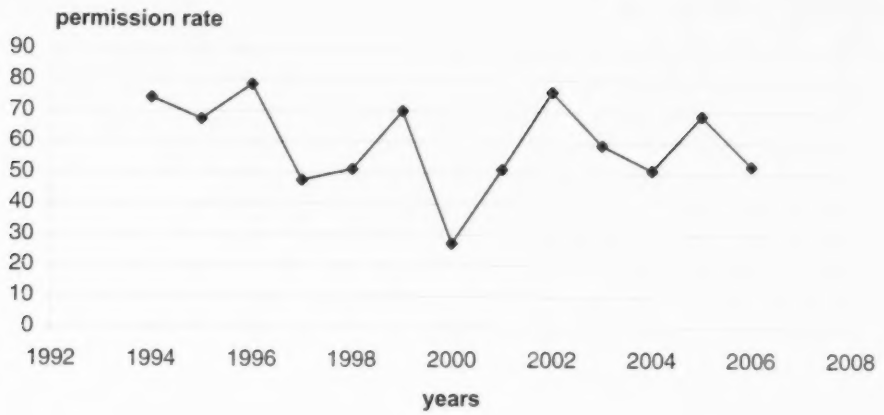


Figure 6.2 below shows the permission rates for respondents that did not give permission to access their fiscal data last year and have given it this year and also new eligible respondents (over 15 at the reference year) that have given their permission. Starting in 1996, we notice a peak every 3 years. This peak corresponds to the introduction of a new panel. We also note that the rate was very low in 2000. This corresponds to the first reference year that the May interview was not conducted.

1. This section is derived from an extensive study on Tax permission rates conducted by our colleague Soumaya Moussa.

Figure 6.2 First time permission rates



7. Tax linkage rates

While respondents may grant Statistics Canada permission to use their tax data, they are not asked for their Social Insurance Number (SIN). Without a SIN to identify SLID respondents on the tax file, it is necessary to perform a linkage operation to find a respondent's SIN. The generalized record linkage system (GRLS) developed at Statistics Canada is used to perform this linkage.

After preprocessing of both the tax file and the SLID file to ensure compatible formatting of all match variables, a direct match is performed using 7 key matching variables. These matching variables are: Sex, province, soundex[2] code for surname, surname, date of birth, postal code and first initial. The SLID record can have no missing data for key matching variables. Output for the direct match is manually reviewed for errors where a SLID record matches to more than one tax record, where more than one tax record matches to a SLID record, and where the first given name is not the same on the 2 sources (only first initial is used in the tax match). The match rate on the direct match is approximately 55 percent.

The unmatched records are then run through a statistical match. Pockets[3] for matching are defined. The files are segmented into pockets with sex, province and surname soundex code defining a pocket. Every record within a pocket on the SLID file is compared with every record within the same pocket on the tax file. Factors of importance are assigned for full agreement, partial agreement, and disagreement. These factors are numeric values and are used to evaluate the likelihood that a pair of records (one from SLID and one from tax) represent the same person. Factors are defined for each of the matching variables. Thresholds are defined whereby records are determined to be definite

2. Soundex is a name coding routine used in order to remove any common spelling errors from the surnames of respondents. This encoding is done based on the sound of the surname.
3. Pockets are groups of individuals on both the tax file and the SLID file with the same sex, province and soundex code.

matches if their total factor is greater than the upper threshold or definite non-matches if their total factor is below the lower threshold. Manual verification is done to ensure the quality of the matches. Figure 7.1 gives the percentage of the SLID sample giving tax permission for which a SIN can be found. Since some respondents who give tax permission have not filed a tax return not all cases for which a SIN is found will result in successful tax linkages. Figure 7.2 gives tax linkage rates for those in the SLID sample for which we were successful in finding a SIN.

Figure 7.1 SIN found for respondents giving permission (%)

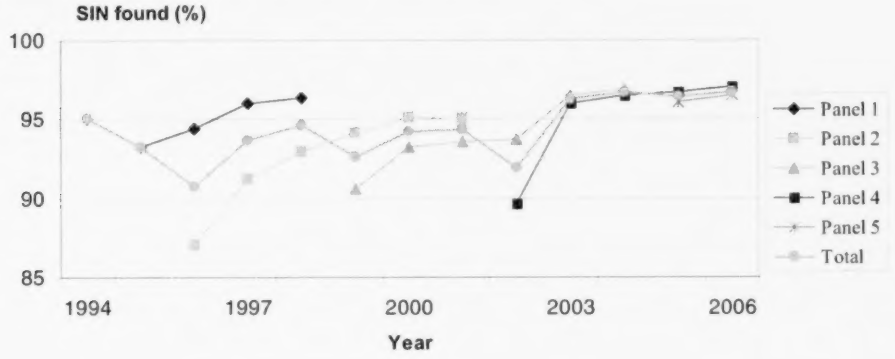


Figure 7.2 Tax linkage rates where a SIN was found (%)

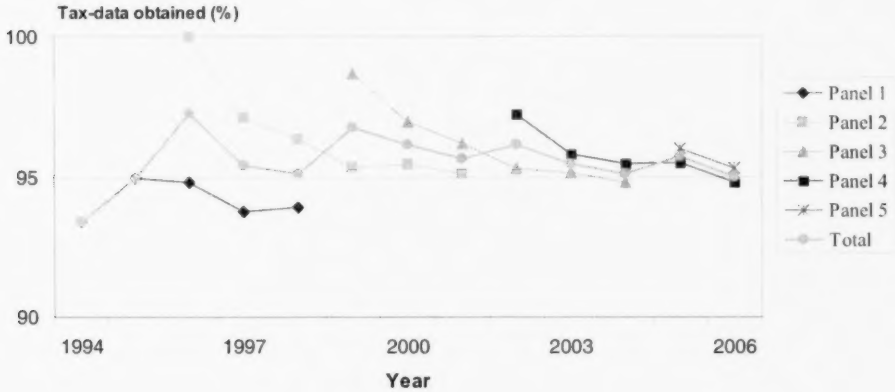


Table 7.1 compares the proportion of records from tax to those collected in the telephone interview. In total eighteen income variables are imputed during SLID income imputation. Many individuals require only partial imputation. Partial imputation is when one or more income items is imputed with some information being supplied by the individual.

Table 7.1 Income data coming from tax or interview (%)

Year	Tax	Interview	Other[1]
1999	71.9	12.0	16.2
2000	74.0	0.0	26.0
2001	78.9	5.0	16.1
2002	74.2	8.8	17.0
2003	81.4	5.2	13.4
2004	83.4	5.0	11.7
2005	73.6	9.8	16.6
2006	78.8	5.9	15.3

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. These are respondents not linked to tax and without responses to income questions (i.e. usually imputed).

8. Imputation rates

To compensate for non-responding households in the SLID sample, a non-response adjustment is applied to SLID weights. However, partially responding households are kept in the sample and any income data that is missing for individuals within responding households is imputed. These individuals may require complete imputation of all income variables or they may require only certain fields to be imputed. Imputation rates in SLID may be thought of as a measure of partial non-response in the survey.

Two methods of imputation are used in SLID: Longitudinal Imputation and Cross-sectional imputation. Cross-sectional imputation of income variables in SLID is done using a nearest neighbour approach. Longitudinal imputation of income is done by using last wave's income to impute for the current wave income. Some variables are also imputed using a deterministic approach.

For the nearest neighbour method, a set of basic consistency rules is defined and for a given record requiring imputation a set of consistent donors is identified. A set of matching variables, each of which are correlated with the variables to be imputed, is also defined. Through combined use of both a score function (for categorical matching variables) and a distance function (for numeric matching variables), the most similar consistent donor record is identified and used to impute data for the record.

The percentage of persons within responding SLID households that were subject to total or partial imputation is shown in Table 8.1. Recall that a responding SLID household is one in which at least one household member has responded partially or completely to either the labour or income questions of the survey.
In table 8.2 we compare the percentage of tax data records requiring imputation to the percentage of records for which data is collected through the telephone interview. The need for partial imputation is determined after combining responses to both the labour and income questions. Inconsistencies are corrected through the imputation process.

Table 8.1 Income-variable imputation for respondents in 2006 (%)

Province	Total Imputation[1]	Partial Imputation[2]	No Imputation
Newfoundland	1.5	18.9	79.6
Prince Edward Island	2.0	19.3	78.7
Nova Scotia	1.7	20.5	77.8
New Brunswick	1.8	19.9	78.3
Quebec	1.9	18.0	80.1
Ontario	3.3	24.7	72.0
Manitoba	2.3	22.9	74.8
Saskatchewan	2.6	22.5	74.9
Alberta	3.8	24.9	71.3
British Columbia	3.2	25.3	71.5
Canada	**2.6**	**22.3**	**75.1**

1. No information provided by the respondent. All data items imputed.
2. One or more data items imputed with some information provided by the respondent.

Table 8.2 Breakdown of partial or total imputation in 2006 (%)

	Data Source			
Imputation	**Tax**	**Interview**	**Other[1]**	**All**
Partial (1 variable)	8.2	14.9	0.0	7.3
Partial (2 to 9 variables)	0.4	33.0	0.0	2.2
Partial (10 to 17 variables)	0.0	0.2	...	12.7
Total imputation	...	...	100	2.7
No imputation	91.4	51.9	...	75.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

... not applicable.
0 true zero or a value rounded to zero.
1. Records that are not linked to Tax and without responses to the income questions. Some of these records are partially imputed based on the information collected from the labour questions.

Table 8.2 also shows the percentage of individuals subject to partial imputation who require between one and seventeen variables to be imputed.

In 2002, new housing content relevant for housing research and policy development was added to SLID in cooperation with the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). The survey now collects information for the following sub-populations beginning with the 2002 reference year: the need for repairs (as determined by the dwelling occupant); the principal heating fuel of the dwelling; and whether a farm or home business is operated from the property. Also from homeowners the amount of regular mortgage payments; the amount of annual property taxes; and whether the dwelling is part of a registered condominium is collected. From renters the following is collected: the amount of monthly rent, what amenities are included in the rent (*e.g.*, heat, water, electricity); and whether the rent is subsidised by government or an employer.

The above information is in addition to information about home ownership and type of dwelling (since 1994) and information on the presence of a mortgage and the number of bedrooms in dwellings (since 1999).

Because of non-response to specific questions, imputation of housing related content was introduced in SLID in 2002. Two methods of imputation were used, longitudinal imputation and cross-sectional donor imputation. The cross-sectional donor imputation uses a similar method to that used in the income imputation, making use of the score function described above. Table 8.3 shows the percentage of responding SLID households that were subject to total or partial imputation.

Table 8.3 Household-variable imputation in 2006 (%)

Province	Total Imputation[1]	Partial Imputation[2]	No Imputation
Newfoundland	...	36.5	63.5
Prince Edward Island	...	35.3	64.7
Nova Scotia	...	34.6	65.4
New Brunswick	...	36.2	63.8
Quebec	...	33.0	67.1
Ontario	...	41.6	58.4
Manitoba	...	42.1	57.9
Saskatchewan	...	42.5	57.5
Alberta	...	44.5	55.6
British Columbia	...	46.5	53.5
Canada	**...**	**39.1**	**60.3**

1. No information provided by the respondent. All data items imputed.
2. One or more data items imputed with some information provided by the respondent.

Table 8.4 Households requiring partial imputation (%)

	Number of housing variables needing imputation			
Year	1	2 to 5	6 to 19	One or More
2004	10.5	9.9	10.9	31.3
2005	10.2	10.1	15.7	36.0
2006	10.0	7.1	22.6	39.7

In total twenty housing variables are imputed during SLID housing imputation. Many households require only partial imputation. Table 8.4 shows the break down of those requiring partial imputation.

9. Rounding of income data

A small percentage of SLID income data comes from data collected in a telephone interview. While data obtained from the tax file is thought to be consistent for the most part, the quality of data coming from collection is not known. While some respondents may give precise amounts, it is possible that many of the responses given are estimates or approximations, which therefore are stated in hundreds or thousands of dollars rather than precise dollars and cents.

To test for the possible presence of rounding, distributions of each of the last 4 digits of reported variables were produced. One would normally expect the distribution to be approximately uniform with the digits 0 to 9 each comprising about 10 percent of the distribution. A prevalence of zeroes in the last digit would indicate rounding to the nearest 10, in the second last digit rounding to 100, etc. Table 9.1 shows the distribution of each of these digits for all reported values greater than ten thousand of the variable wages and salaries from both collected data (e.g. collected by interview) and tax data. Table 9.2 shows the prevalence of zeroes in each of the last 4 digits for all reported non-zero values for a selection of SLID variables.

Table 9.1 Distribution of the last four digits of wages and salaries greater than $9,999 in 2006 (%)

	Fourth last digit		Third last digit		Second last digit		Last Digit	
Digit	Collected	Tax	Collected	Tax	Collected	Tax	Collected	Tax
0	33.4	11.3	89.0	11.9	95.7	13.3	96.7	14.0
1	4.5	10.8	0.5	9.7	0.4	10.0	0.4	9.6
2	8.7	10.4	0.5	9.8	0.3	9.6	0.4	9.7
3	6.5	10.3	1.1	9.5	0.5	9.5	0.2	9.6
4	6.1	9.7	1.5	9.7	0.8	9.2	0.4	9.1
5	17.4	10.0	3.7	9.8	0.4	9.9	0.2	9.8
6	7.2	9.4	0.9	10.1	0.9	9.4	0.5	9.7
7	5.2	9.6	0.9	10.1	0.6	9.7	0.4	9.7
8	7.5	9.5	1.2	9.7	0.4	9.7	0.5	9.3
9	3.6	8.9	0.6	9.7	0.2	9.7	0.4	9.6

Table 9.2 Prevalence of zeroes in the last four digits of 2006 reported data

	Digit			
Variable	Fourth-last	Third-last	Second-last	Last digit
	%			
Wages and salaries	27.6	81.5	94.0	96.0
Investment income	9.0	30.4	62.5	73.0
Social assistance	17.6	45.9	72.1	78.7
UI Benefits	7.4	48.2	83.2	88.9
Non-farm self-employment income	38.6	80.1	97.5	94.7